

ABSOLUTE PURE

Secretary Olney's Irish Face and Blood of a Bostonian.

WHO HE IS AND WHAT HE IS

How He Handles the Politicians and the Diplomats.

PLENTY OF BACKBONE

(Copyrighted 1896, by Frank G. Carpenter.)

OUR TROUBLES With Spain will make Richard Olney more prominent in the minds of the American people.

He has been Secretary of State for only a few months, but his work has made that department the most important branch of the government.

He stirred up our patriotism in his letter to Salisbury as to Venezuela.

By his action he brought the English to time, and he may be called the father of the English spirit which is now abroad in the land.

Within the space of three months he has shown himself to be the strongest element in Cleveland's administration, and today upon him, to a large extent, rests the question as to whether America shall have peace or war.

Within less than three months he has jumped from comparative obscurity to international prominence, and the situation at present is such that he may be a strong presidential quantity at the democratic national convention.

And still, with all this, neither the politicians nor the people know much about Richard B. Olney. He was not personally known to the people of Massachusetts before he was made Attorney General, and today the majority of the statesmen of the democratic party have no close personal relations with him. He has never been in the city, and he has not even played the toady and the toady to get office.

He was one of the biggest lawyers of Massachusetts at the time of his appointment, and he has a practical knowledge of the law, which is worth at least \$50,000 a year, and like most autocrats in his own office, he saw whom he pleased and did as he pleased.

Who Olney Is.

But before I go farther as to Mr. Olney, the Secretary of State, let me tell you something as to Mr. Olney, the man. He is one of the most striking figures in Washington. His face is that of an Irishman, though his blood is of the English. The pictures which have been published do not do justice to him. His face is strong and pug-nacious. It is Irish in every feature, but the eyes are of the English. They are blue and clear, and they are the eyes of a man who has seen the world.

He was named Sumner, in honor of the Massachusetts statesman. His official motto was "Pro lege et iustitia." (For the law and the people.)

Sumner's first citizens came mostly from Massachusetts. They came to the frontier to make Kansas a free state, and to build a city within whose walls all previous conditions of slavery should be abolished, and where all men are to be regarded as equal.

The growth of Sumner was phenomenal. This city was located in the best street of the city, and it was the center of the city. It was the center of the city, and it was the center of the city.

One day the steamboat Duncan S. Carter landed at Sumner. On his hurricane deck was John J. Incalls, then only twenty-four years old. As his eye swept the horizon his prophetic soul uttered these words: "This is the home of the future Senator from Kansas."

Here the young college graduate, who since that day became a Senator from Kansas, lived and dreamed. He was a star had set and Atchison's sun had risen, and then he moved to Atchison, bringing with him Sumner's official seal and the key to his house.

Here lived that afterward brilliant author and journalist, Albert D. Richardson. He was a star had set and Atchison's sun had risen, and then he moved to Atchison, bringing with him Sumner's official seal and the key to his house.

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Here Walter A. Wood, the big manufacturer of agricultural implements, lived and made and mended wagons.

Here Lovejoy, "the Yankee preacher," preached and prayed and invoked God's wrath upon the slave owner.

Here lived "Brother" and "Sister" Newcomb, from whom have descended a long line of zealous and ardent Methodists.

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Jonathan Lang, alias "Shang," the hero of Senator Ingalls' "Catfish Aristocracy" and the "Last Mayor of Sumner," lived in Sumner. When all his life-long companions had faded and gone "Shang" still plined on the stem.

"Shang" continued to live in Sumner long after every other citizen had moved away, and until every house save his miserable hut had vanished like the baseless fabric of a vision. When the last of the "Shang" claimed and was proud of the title "the last mayor of Sumner."

He died a few years ago, and a little later lightning struck his cabin, and he was devoured by flames. And thus passed away the last relic of Sumner.

Atchison secured its first railroad. The smoke from the locomotive engines drifted to Sumner and enveloped it like a pall.

One day there was an exodus of citizens; their houses were torn down and the lumbermen carted away, and foundation stones were dug up and carried hence. The forest, again unweaved by ax or saw, asserted its dominion once more, and the beauty of the shadow cast by mighty oaks and sighing cottonwoods, Sumner lies dead and forgotten.

Tennessee's Exposition.

From the Chicago Times-Herald.

Tennessee had intended to have held, as a part of the celebration this year of the one-hundredth anniversary of her admission to the Union, a great centennial exposition, to last three months. So general has been the response to the invitations of the managers, and so great the pressure for a longer period, that it has been determined to postpone the opening of the exhibition to May 1, 1897, and have it continue six months.

It will be held in Nashville, and the work on the grounds and buildings was begun over a year ago. By June this year it is expected that seven great edifices will have been completed. Work is going on rapidly on the grounds, and the buildings of which will be open spaces covered with the famous blue grass. The grounds cover an area of 200 acres about two miles west of the state capital, and are easily accessible. The aggregate floor space of the buildings now under construction is 400,000 square feet.

A Tramp's New Trick.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

A tramp visited all the houses at Cloverport and begged from every kind lady he met a postage stamp with which to write a letter to his sick mother. He got the stamp and the lady, who was a widow, gave him several dollars in her pockets as a result of the successful ruse.

APPROPRIATION OF HIS OWN

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CURE FOR TOOTHACHE.

Experiments With the Cathode Rays, but Did Not Succeed.

From the New York Herald.

Dispatches received in this city recently brought the information that an American dentist in Paris had discovered a cure for toothache which was not temporary in its effects, but which, once applied, would permanently prevent the recurrence of the ailment.

The assertion created a stir among the dentists in New York, who have been regarded in advance of their professional brethren in other parts of the world. They discussed the announcement from many points of view and were particularly interested in the additional statement that the mouth applied in such a way as to destroy the X rays, of which so many of them have already been written and many more promised.

The general impression seemed to be that Dr. Leavitt spoke to the reporter of Le Soir, the Parisian newspaper, which first gave the story, and that it was a mere joke. The supposed influence of the cathode rays is to dissipate certain accumulations, but whether they will have any effect on congestion of the dental pulp is a question which the toothache dentists in this city are inclined to doubt.

What He Probably Intended.

A number of dentists seen agreed that what was intended by Dr. Leavitt in applying the cathode rays to dental surgery is in parting with the most effective method of studying the phenomena attending the development of local irritations of this sort than is possible now. At present the interior of a tooth may be illuminated by means of electric bulbs placed within the mouth and the part of the jaw affected. The result of this illumination is to bring out very clearly the conditions of a diseased tooth, though not all.

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